The Republican State Campaign.

The fate of the Republican State ticket is in the hands of the Stalwarts. In view of their treatment in the State Convention, and in the composition of the State Committee, they are under a strong temptation to let the ticket go to the wall, so as to verify their taunt that the Half Breeds do not know how to conduct a successful campaign. On the other hand, it might be a little emtruthfully said that at the first election in New York under his Administration the CONKLING-AFTHUR wing of the party had stepped aside and let the Republican State candidates fall to the ground.

Nevertheless, none of these considerations alter the fact that whenever in the past ten years the Republicans have carried the the Stalwarts. A glance at the Republican Committee rooms this fall at the Fifth Avenue Hotel will show to any observer in comparison with the vigor and enthusiasm which reigned in the same headquarters in 1879, when Gen. ARTHUR, then Chairman of the committee, drew Cornell by main strength out of the hands of the scratchers, and made him Governor; and again, in 1880, when he captured New York for GARFIELD, and gave him the Pres-

However, the Democrats have their own intestine troubles, and reliance for success on Republican quarrels may prove to be a delusion.

The Miracle of Jonah.

The Biblical narrative concerning JONAH and the whale has just become a subject of immediate present interest to the Presbyterian Church. A lady who was a teacher in a Sunday school of that denomination at San Francisco has been called to account for laxity in her doctrinal instruction. On examination before the Presbytery she avowed her belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and said at first that she accepted as historical narratives the wonderful events related in the Books of DANIEL and JONAH. Subsequently she modified her statement in respect to the escape of DANIEL in the lions' den and the sojourn of JONAH in the belly of the whale. These, she thought, might be merely pictorial representations. The report before us says she expressed her desire" to teach CHRIST's teachings till her eyelids closed in death; but she did not want to be asked anything about whales or such things," because they seemed worthless to her.

The Presbytery held that this teacher was not a suitable person to instruct the young in the Bible.

Their decision is not unanimously approved even in the Church itself. Our esteemed contemporary, the Evangelist, protests that the case ought to have ended before it began. On the other hand, the Observer applauds the Presbytery and the valiant elder who complained of the teacher. Here is a radical difference of opinion between two such distinguished theologians as the Rev. Dr. FIELD and the Rev. Dr. PRIME

The subject is so interesting that we have taken down from our shelves the sixth volume of the Speaker's Commentary on the Bible, and read the notes on the Book of JONAH. As our readers know, this work was prepared by a large number of the best scholars of the Church of England, under the auspices of the Right Hon. JOHN EVELYN DENISON, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons. The idea was to make it orthodox but enlightened. The commentary on JONAH was contributed by Prebendary Hux-TABLE, from whose introduction we now quote:

"Here the question arises, Is the book a narrative of etual occurrences or a parabolic story, a story invented to be a vehicle of religious teaching?

That the latter is not in itself an impossible supposi There is reason to believe that this detached portion of Hosna, of nearly the same length as Jonan, is a parabolic prophesying, in which the prophet narrated a series of imaginary experiences befalling himself, to set forth in a more striking light the relations subsisting between Janovan and His rebellious people. May not, it is asked.

the Book of Jonan be likewise a parabolic prophesying?"

The reverend prebendary goes on to discuss this question with much fairness, and finally reaches the conclusion that the book is an authentic narrative rather than an inspired parable; but his entire discussion indicates that it would not be discordant with genuine Christianity to conclude, on the contrary, that the story was purely parabolic. He regards it as historical, simply because the weight of evidence that way seems greater; but if the other inference appeared stronger, he could adopt it just as readily and remain just as truly a Christian.

This view of the Book of Jonan, as pre sented in the Speaker's Commentary, seems to differ from that entertained by the Pres bytery of San Francisco.

The Militin.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, at one time a sol dier himself, and the observer and critic of many campaigns, ought to le a competent judge of the efficiency of troops. He was in Charleston last Monday, when the First Connecticut Regiment of militia, on visit there, gave a dress parade. To a reporter of that town he furnished the result of his observations in the following language:

"It seems to me that if there are a great many regi ments, in a nation, like that Connecticut regiment which I saw here on parade, they would constitute a far cheaper and more effective force than any standing army. I have seen all the armies in the world, I believe from the Afghan scalawage to the Bussian Imperial Guards, and I have never seen greater precision and solidity than those men manifesced on that dress parate. To me it was a revelation. * * * Those men marched and wheeled inte equal to our Grenniller Guards, and I don't think I have seen anything to equal the precision in the manual in that does parade. * * * And what I admired most d all was the absolute rigidity of accuracy that was preserved in the minutest detail."

To those who think they see no use in the militia and no future for it, these remarks of Mr. Fornes will be a surprise. And excellent as these Connecticut troops are, they cannot be pronounced exceptional. They were surpassed at Yorktown, in the opinion of the judges, by the New Jersey militia, who carried off the prize offered for general soldierly excellence. No doubt, also, New York and some other States have militia organizations equal in drill and discipline to the Connecticut men who provoked Mr. Fouriers's admiration. The militia of to-day are not what they were before the year 1861. They are well leavened with veterans of actual warfare, and the recruits brought in during the past fifteen years have learned

much from the old campaigners.

an equally numerous standing army, is worth the attention of Congress. He says and the enforcement of the laws, and of campaigning in what to us is happily the remote contingency of a foreign war. He is not taking account of Indian hostilities on our distant frontiers, for which professional soldiery must be used, even if for no other reason than the expense of transporting militia and the probability of their arriving too late to repress an outbreak or protect scattered settlements. At present, also, State militia are not organized and selected with such duty in view, nor would they be liable to it under the law. But with a true system of Indian government there should be no more need of wars with the Indians than with the freedmen.

The great obstacle to the efficiency of our militia for general campaigning is a want barrassing to Gen. ARTHUR if it could be of uniformity in arms, ammunition, dress, drill, discipline, organization, camp service, and system of administration. Yet the wide and often amusing variety in their equipment and general soldiership, which would have to be removed, as it was in 1861, before they could serve very efficiently together in actual warfare, could be greatly reduced by the combined action of State authorities or State, the campaign has been managed by by means of the legislative measures already presented to Congress for the purpose. Meanwhile the testimony of an intelligent foreign observer as to the surpristhat the canvass is languid and irresolute | ing degree of soldierly steadiness and skill even now to be seen in the exercises of the best militia organizations is suggestive.

The Homeless Poor of Paris.

The results of a careful inquiry into the condition of the Paris poor are now in course of publication in the Revue des Deux Mondes. We have already pointed out the privations undergone by that fraction of the Parisian population who are just able to hire by the quarter or the month a small unturnished room in a cellar or an attic, in which to stow a whole family and its belongings. But there is, of course in the French capital, as there is in all large cities, a nemad class entirely destitute of personal property, or of the means to hire and furnish an empty room, and which, if it finds shelter anywhere, must hire a bed for the night. It is this most painful phase of Parisian pauperism which M. D'HAUSSON-VILLE discusses in his last article.

It appears that for five years past no sta-

tistics have been collected in Paris bearing

on the number and capacity of the buildings

devoted to furnished lodgings of the mean-

est sort let by the week or by the day. In

1876, however, a census was taken, according to which the number of persons accommodated in the lowest categories of lodging houses amounted to more than 195,000. There is reason to believe that the volume of the floating population has of late signally increased, for the number of furnished lodging houses has been augmented in four years by 1,431, and, according to M. D'Haussonville, these are almost exclusively occupied by the poorest and most fugitive kind of tenants. The character of the lodgings offered to the nomad class, which, as we have seen, must number at least 200,000, varies according to the sum paid from a small room furnished with a bed, a chair, and possibly a bureau, to a cot in a chamber, where from fifteen to twenty persons of both sexes are huddled together. According to M. D'HAUS-SONVILLE, who has visited many of these tenements, their stench and filth are appalling; and he adds that recent attempts to exercise official supervision over their hygienic conditions have resulted in very improvement. passed, it seems, by the Police Department three years ago, that all furnished rooms must contain at least fourteen cubic vards of air for each lodger; but as no money was granted for the inspection necessary to carry out this regulation, it came to nothing. At present the poorer lodging houses of Paris compare most unfavorably with those of London, from the point of view of health and decency. In the British metropolis, during the last thirty years, a series of laws, culminating in the General Sanitary act of 1875, have put an end to the brutish promiscuity which formerly prevailed, have insured adequate ventilation and a tolerable amount of cleanliness, and have taken effectual precautions against the spread of contagious diseases. In all these respects the French capital is far behind the British metropolis; and, so far as regards the protection of its nomad population, it has scarce ly advanced a step beyond the wanton and pitiless negligence of the middle ages.

man must have a few cents in his pocket, and to get these he must work. But every man cannot find work to do, and some will not even look for it. Thus, below the floating population, which migrates incessantly from one lodging to another, we have the class of vagabonds, voluntary or involuntary, which, although not larger perhaps in Paris than in London, is certainly more unfortunate. Under the French civil code, vagabondage is a crime; but the State which makes it an offence against the law to have no domicily or regular means of support, has taken no measures to supply a place of temporary refuge to the famished and the homeless. In London, on the other hand, there has existed for a long period what is known as the "casual ward" in each of the thirty workhouses of the metropolis, where any applicant can obtain, without undergoing any scrutiny of his antecedents, a bath, a piece of bread, and a bed for the night. In Paris no provision of the kind has been made at the public cost; but during the last three years two houses of refuge for men have been opened by private charity, which up to Jan. 1, 1881, had received 48,000 lodgers. In these asylums any person can obtain lodging gratis for three successive nights, and among those who have had recourse to them are enumerated, besides some two hundred school teachers, several officers on half pay. two lawyers, two civil engineers, two journalists, and a number of painters and planists. Naturally, however, the great majority of the applicants were men who depended on the work of their hands for their support; and it is noteworthy that nearly one-half of them were field laborers, who had migrated from the rural districts to the capital, beguiled by the hope of higher wages. We should add that in 1879 these asylums for men were supplemented by a house of refuge for women and children, which at most, however, can accommodate only 100 inmates.

To sleep anywhere, even for a night,

M. D'HAUSSONVILLE concurs with other students of the subject in admitting that the lot of the Paris vagabond is decidedly worse to-day than it was in the middle ages. Formerly those who had no roof to shelter them were at least masters of the street, and there was a special quarter known as the Cour des Miracles, in which destitution, as well as crime, could find a refuge. At present those who, from any

a well-drilled militia as taking the place of | sleep on the benches in the public squares or on the boulevards, in unfinished buildings, in outhouses, in vacant lots, or in the such a substitute is cheaper as well as more | abandoned quarries, some of which still efficacious. Of course Mr. Formes is look-ing at the ordinary necessities of garrison of their favorite resorts is the roofed duty, of the preservation of public order | enclosure of the Central Market (Halles Centrales). Here, at about one o'clock in the morning, the marketmen come in from the country, and, after setting out their wares, lie down to sleep beside them. This is the time chosen by a large section of the vagabond population to enter the market and stretch themselves out on the floor by the side of its lawful occupants. As their depredations, however, give rise to frequent complaints, the police at short intervals inspect the sleeping throng, and carry off the interlopers to the nearest station house. Similar raids take place from time to time in all the localities in which the nomeless fraction of the population seek a place to sleep.

There are, it seems, no materials for an exact computation of the number of persons in Paris who possess no domicile, and who may be said to break the law by their mere existence, since it is an offence against the code to snatch an hour's sicep in the open air. Some idea, however, of the volume of these outlawed people in the French capital may be deduced from the number of arrests for vagrancy, which in 1880 was almost precisely 14,000. It is significant that in January, 1880, when the cold was exceptionally severe, the number of persons arrested for attempting to find a shelter to which they had no legal title was 1,509, against 949 in the previous June. That the majority of these so-called criminals are guiltless of any crime except that of extreme destitution, seems evident from the fact that of 14,000 vagrants arrested, only 1,568 were sent up for trial. Moreover, of 1,307 tried and found guilty of vagrancy, all but 175 received the benefit of extenuating circumstances, and

were imprisoned for only three months. The disclosures of M. D'HAUSSONVILLE have produced a marked sensation, and are likely to provoke a strenuous effort on the part of the public authorities to improve the condition of the Paris poor. It is not a creditable fact that, while for ten years France has enjoyed free institutions, and while during the greater part of that time the municipal affairs of Paris have been controlled by advanced republicans, it is still an offence against the law to be without a shelter; and the number of arrests for this cause is quite as large to-day as it was under the second empire.

The New Czar and the Peasants.

Seven months ago, when the present Czar ascended the throne, many Russians believed he would turn out to be a genuine popular monarch; that, instead of heeding the bureaucrats, he would seek the cooperation of the true popular representatives; and that, instead of upholding the pretensions of the privileged classes, he would take particular interest in the peasantry, who constitute over three-quarters of the one hundred million people of Russia, and on whose toll the prosperity of the whole country largely depends.

Fully aware that the peasants, or at least a great proportion of them, were without the means of redeeming their land from their former masters, the Czar at once decided to appropriate from nine to twelve million roubles annually for the final redemption of the holdings allotted to the former serfs. The result will show what can be accomplished with that amount of money. As there are at least ten millions of peasants who need Government assistance, the appropriation by the Czar practically means nothing beyond the annual reduction of one rouble in the tax upon each.

The population of Russia is very unevenly distributed over the country, and the Government is at last persuaded that it cannot stop migration hither and thither. As the peasants, who try to find more and better and than they have had, often suffer heavy loss, the Czar has ordered the formation of a Committee of Migration, whose prescribed duty is to furnish all required information to those seeking for new homes: and if that committee be not composed of bureaucrats, it may bring light to the "beclouded people," as the Russian peasantry usually style themselves.

Twenty years have passed since the late Czar freed the serfs from their old masters, and now the peasants have new masters of their own caste. The village usurers have become a formidable and an evil power, threatening to impoverish and demoralize the peasantry; and consequently the Government has now decided to counteract the machinations of the usurers by establishing village banks, based on mutual credit.

Drunkenness, the chief curse of the Russian peasant, is at the same time the principal source of Government revenue, and so the attempt to diminish the ravages of Russian vodka, a most flery sort of spirits, has never been seriously undertaken by the Czar's Government. The present Czar, however, prefers to reduce the exeise, which brought 255,000,000 roubles in 1880, rather than to encourage the widespread habit of chronic intoxication. A committee, composed of representatives from the different provinces, is now sitting at the Czar's capital, charged with the duty of saving the peasant from his vodka.

The military establishment is the principal burden of Russia, and the exigencies of military duty prove ruinous to many a peasant family. Now the Czar is about to reduce both military duty and the military establishment. The military expenses have in fact already been reduced, even during the seven months of the present Czar's reign, by ten million roubles. The conscription for this year is less by thirteen thousand men than that of last year. The standing army is to be further reduced, and the term of service in the army diminished. In order to combat the Nihilist propaganda among the peasantry, and also in view of keeping them well informed of all Government measures, the Czar has ordered the issue of a weekly paper, the Selskoy Vestnik (Village Messenger), which began to appear on the 1st of September.

In Russia, failure of the crops means failure in everything else. In view of that fact, the Czar has ordered that the Department of Agriculture and Village Industry shall twice a year, in spring and in fall, make an official report on the state of the crops, the ondition of the cattle, and the wages of laborers. From the latest report it appears that the department had received news from 1,125 official and private correspondents, residing in 54 provinces. It is calculated that this year the Russian crops of wheat and rye have yielded about 465,000,-000 bushels. It appears that while Uncle Sam was praying for rain, Ivan Ivanovitch got all the rain he needed, not only for his crops, but also for the annihilation of grainlestroying insects. According to the report, scarcity of cattle

s one of the greatest evils that beset the

range from twelve to twenty cents a day. The monthly wages are from two to four dollars for men, and from one to two dollars for women. The price of board for a workman is five cents per day.

It is plain that the Czar has a hard task tefore him if he means to make his Government a profitable and successful business.

Can He Live on Ten Dollars a Week The cost of living is undoubtedly greater now than it was a year ago. Last autumn nearly all the necessaries of life were cheaper than they are to-day, or are likely to be during the coming winter. Then we had gathered a harvest unparalleled for its abundance, whereas now we must content our selves with deficient crops. Drought at the East and South, and drought and then floods at the West, have cost the country dearly, and every consumer must bear his share of the loss. Of course the extra expense to which they are put will be felt most severely by the poor; by the people whose incomes barely suffice for their support.

Under such circumstances, we are asked to give our advice to a young man who is in trouble as to how he shall live on a small salary. This is the way in which he explains his case:

'Six: My trouble is how I am 'going to support myre and mother on ten dollars a week. I am thirty years of age, and am salesman in a wholesale house. My employers are noted as the meanest in the city. They expect their men to 'work for nothing and board them selves.' Now, as an old reader of The Sus, I want to know where I can live the cheapest, in or out of the city " NEW YORK, Oct. 21. "HAND TO MOUTH."

Ten dollars a week is a small sum to sup port two people on in New York, especially at this time of increased prices. There are many men who expend as much as that weekly in eigars alone, and the unnecessary and even hurtful drinks of very many more cost at least that. Yet there are thousands of the inhabitants of this city, fathers of families, too, whose incomes are no greater, even if they are as large; and besides, a large share of them cannot rely on getting the money with the same regularity with which our correspondent's salary is paid.

Two or three rooms can be hired in town for from eight to nine dollars a month, or less, Then, if our correspondent is the man of intelligence his letter seems to show him to be, by wise purchases at the markets of the odds and ends of meat and the necessary vegetables he can make a little money go very far. Enough to keep himself and mother supplied with nutritious food can be obtained even this autumn at a very small cost.

A few years ago a man of cultivation, whose income was not larger than his, and who had had long experience in European economies, tried the experiment of supporting himself and wife on little money in New York. His report was that by skilful purveying and cookery he had succeeded in getting along very comfortably. He found that he could live here for less than in any great European city. But his wife knew how to make the most of everything, and he understood how to select materials for her which could be so cooked as to be both palatable and nutritious, though their cost was small.

If our correspondent and his mother make a study of the art of the most economical living, and learn how to put every article of food he buys to the best use, they too will find that even only ten dollars a week goes a long way toward providing the comforts of life; that, indeed, though he may have to live from "hand to mouth," the money will be enough to keep want from his door, and to provide sufficient food for health.

Situated as he is, obliged to be in town early at his business, perhaps it would be better for him to find quarters in town, if possible, where he can walk to and fro, and so save car fare. Even if the commutation on the railroads to the suburbs is small, it s likely to be too much for him to pay. He might, however, find pleasanter quarters at

a small price in Brooklyn or Jersey City. Yes, even ten dollars a week, if it is all expended for actual needs and for comforts necessary to make life endurable, can support two people in New York far better than our correspondent supposes. It is true very many of those here whose incomes are as small as that dwell in squalor, and suffer from hunger and cold. But why is it? Because the money they need for food and fire they spend in drink, and because they do not understand how to make the most of the materials at their hands. Many of them, too, it must be remembered, have large families, whereas our friend has only himself and mother to support.

Yet for a salesman in a wholesale house he certainly gets a very small salary. He must not forget, however, that the market is overloaded with clerks. That is the case at all times, when trade is active and prosperous and when trade is dull. Probably any merchant who to-morrow advertised for a clerk at even his salary would get scores of applicants for the place, though the volume of business is now so large.

At thirty, however, a man of his apparent intelligence ought to be earning more money. If he has acquired special skill at the business he is in, and is worthy of confidence, and capable of bearing responsibility, he ought to have higher wages than those of a common laborer.

Mr. Keely's Fourth Dimension.

Our knowledge of matter is no longer to be circumscribed within the limits of three dimensions-length, breadth, and thickness. We have now at our command length, breadth, thickness, and KEELY motor. Mr. KEELY, after a silence as discreet as it was protracted, has finally spoken, authoritatively and officially, and the mystery is at an end. He has divested himself and his operations of all concealment, and his great invention is at last revealed to his confiding stockholders and the general public. Mr. KEELY has given a public exhibition

of his machine, and has made it perform such feats as raising a crank, projecting a ball from a gun, and the like-things ordinary enough in themselves, but marvellous in the manner of their doing. "In my machine," says Mr. KEELY, "I disturb an equilibrium which primarily induces an energy which is multiplied by means of the water used in the machine, and is introductory of the disturbance of the equilibrium which gives the initiatory impulse and liberates the inter-etheric force. This force is divisible into the negative vibration and the positive vibration, the former attracting and the latter propelling. Having vitalized the negative force, I bring it into action and run etheric vibrations up to a quarter of a million per second, obtaining pressures of 40,000 pounds to the square inch and more. By passing the etheric substance into the vibratory transmitter, the vibratory circuit is induced. 1 get rotation by setting one of the two vibrators 34 degrees ahead of the other. I work by triplets and transmit my vibratory force by sympathetic media; by a steel band or by a wire. If I take a steel cylinder with a chamber of one pint capacity, and send it Russian peasant. As to wages, it appears | to New York, I establish a medium of symthat, after Chinamen, the Russian peacants | pathy between Philadelphia and that city, are satisfied with the least. Day wages I firmly believe that my inter-etheric force fluctuate from ten kopecks (five cents) to is almost the same as the force that operates What Mr. Forbes has to say in regard to | cause, find themselves without a lodging, | one rouble (fifty cents), but the usual wages | on our globe and keeps it in motion. If one

of my vibratory triplets was to go off, the whole earth would be annihilated."

These propositions are chosen from Mr. KEELY's discourse, because of their relative clearness and simplicity, and their freedom from embarrassing technical terms; and because they convey a distinct idea of the machine and the principle upon which it is worked. Of course there is a certain reserve observed by Mr. KEELY for his own protection, because he does not want unscrupulous scientific persons to avail themselves improperly of his discovery. But otherwise his motor is as clear as the day.

Every great inventive genius or discover er, Galileo, Columbus, Stephenson, Pul-Ton, and the rest of them, had to undergo a certain amount of obloquy and ill-tempered criticism at the hands of his envious and malignant contemporaries. There is no better evidence of Mr. Keely's intrinsic greatness and inherent genius than his unbelieving scoffers betray by their own conduct toward him. They say he hired MARK TWAIN to describe his inter-etheric force and his vibratory triplets; that he has, if we may be permitted to record such an expression, 'given himself dead away" by not holding his tongue; that his vibratory triplets are no more likely to go off than so many doughnuts; and that he is himself the densest and most impervious mass of ignorance and impudence that ever maintained an imposture. Mr. Kenty has our sympathies. The Providence that takes care of drunkards and children does not include humbugs in its protectorate.

The Moral Condition of Maine.

We print two very interesting letters from Maine in regard to the startling increase of domestic unhappiness in that State. The first letter is from Gen. NEAL Dow, the venerable and respected Father of Prohibition. The other is from Judge Goddard of Portland. Both are in reply to a request for information made by us a few days ago.

Nobody will be surprised that Gen. Dow misses our point altogether, and drifts off into a general assertion of the success of the prohibitory system. If he had read THE Sun's article attentively he would not say that we "seemed to charge the Maine Law with the sin or misfortune of the many cases of divorce." We did nothing of the kind. We concerned ourselves only with those petitions for divorce in which habitual drunkenness was alleged as a cause of separation. Gen. Dow ought to see that these cases bear directly upon the question in view: How far has the Maine Law been efficient in reducing the amount of domestic misery caused by rum?

Our attention was attracted to the fact that out of the thirty-six new petitions for divorce entered at the October term of the Supreme Court, sitting for Cumberland County, ten, or nearly one-third, alleged habitual drunkenness. Was the number of such cases larger or as large in the petitions entered at the corresponding term in 1851, before the establishment of the system which Gen. Dow pronounces successful? That is the information desired, and with which our friend has failed to favor us.

Judge Goddard supplies the divorce statistics of 1851 as far, we suppose, as they were conveniently accessible. The figures show an amazing increase in the total of divorce suits during the thirty years since 1851. Of course it would not be fair to hold the Maine Law responsible for this demoralization of the community; it is fair, however, and directly to the point, to inquire how far the Maine Law has fulfilled its purpose in suppressing the crimes that lead to divorce and in preventing the misery that rum carries into the household.

What is the matter with Vermont? The Green Mountain State seems to be in a bad way. In the first place, according to the census, the increase in her population from 1870 to 1880 was but one per cent., the poorest showing of any State in the Union. But while the population has not materially changed in number, the number of criminals guilty of the graver crimes has doubled; and what is worthy of notice, the number of native-born criminals has doubled. She has one State prison convict to every 1,800 inhabitants a greater proportion than that of either New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, or Maine, and this in spite of a house of correction that takes many criminals who in other years went to the prison. The State Reform School has an increase of inmates of onefourth in ten years. Then comes the matter of insanity. Statistics show that the number of insane paupers in the State Insane Asylum had increased from 135 in 1870 to 305 in 1880. At the date of the last report, of the 447 inmates of the asylum 329 were Vermonters, and the Superintendent said that the number from other States had been steadily lessened to make room for the increasing number of applicants from Vermont. The larger number of those admitted were from the laboring and agricultural population. But this is not all. Before 1870 capital crimes were few and far between Now, within a little more than two years five murderers have been hanged in Vermont, one murderer now is under sentence of death, and several alleged murderers are awaiting trial. Here is a dark and singular record. What is the matter with Vermont?

There is trouble between the so-called 'Boy Preachers." The theological efforts of Boy Preacher Harrison were severely criticised by Boy Preacher Tyles, the blond young Ohio evangelist, the other day. The Ohio youth quoted with approbation a newspaper attack on his fellow toiler in the vineyard, which said, Harmson's theological efforts are a mixture of opera bouffe, Humpty Dumpty, and Punch and Judy." This impels the Cleveland Voice to say: "Ohio has not much to be ashamed of, but there are a few matters it is, perhaps, as well not to force too much upon public attention."

The Pacific Rallway Snow Sheds. From the Ninhville American.

These wonderful wooden tunnels cover forty les of the Central Pacific Railway. They were first organished by its practical Vice President, Charles Crock see, but his commanders to readent, thares Crock-ser, but his commanders hesitated through bear of their inter-clicability and expense. They are of two hinds, one with very steep roofs and the other with dat roofs. They cost per mile from \$5.000 to \$12.000 and in some places, where heavy massary was needed, the gost reached \$10.00 a mile. They are firmly constructed to support the great weight of snow and resist the rush of Na anches. Fire procuutions are very thorough. Coruzated states of from separate the buildings into sections. and in the great ten-mile shed there are automatic elecric fire alarms. At the summit is an engine and tank siways ready to if not the ignited spot in an instant. These sheds sout in the saw of the great Sterms, but without them winter travel would be corresable. Some-times five feet of an wetails upon them in a day, and often thirty teet he on the ground at one time, and in many places snow accumulates to the depth of flity feet above these great wooden or has

Prophet De Voe on the Coming Weather.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Mr. Vennor oredicts an open winter but he does not say where. I have that the temperature is controlled by the move-ments of storms. This season the storms will move from he south toward the north, dritting castward. At pres at they are ever the Wississppi salley. They will gradby move cartward, and the people on the west aide hat rive notes present for a store winder and very keep store. Sixember will enter like a summer's stowns. Nowember will stater like a summer's it. As not the list it will stationly a large to circumber, and there will be a cold blast for exceedingly. The Volt it will grow hard but the 17th and list, owned by manifest the list in the 17th and list, will be no shallow on. I harderly the 18th I had a wall be no shallow on. I harderly the 18th I had be will be not be stored to be a facility of the store will be be idealled and the store will be not idealled and the facility of the store will be very which the confinence will be facility to the store will be not idealled in the store will be not idealled in the store will be not idealled to store with a store of the others who is the rate will turn to shaw a store it is turned a cather of a will be followed by a possess of very real weather. I do not think it of a to be the store of the st

CABINET MAKING STOPPED.

Watting for the Regular Session-Will Prestdent Arthur Come to New York to Vote ! WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 .- With the accept nce by Judge Folger of the Treasury portfolio President Arthur feels himself relieved, and free to go ahead with deliberation. The other nembers of the Cabinet will be announced a the opening of the regular session. It has for several days been an open secret that Mr. Frelinghuysen will succeed Mr. Blaine; and not a few persons think there is almost equal authority for saying that Effigy Sargent will be placed at the head of the Interior Department. This may mean the retention of Secretary Hunt, and co easy solution rather than getting round of the question of the South in the Cabinet, though Hunt is in no sense a representative Southern man, and when it comes to considerations relating to the interest of the Republican party in the South Hunt is a

nonentity, and is nowhere. Concerning whatever purpose there may as to Howe, it can be said that there will be no difficulty on the shortest notice in changing,

as to Howe, it can be said that there will be no difficulty on the shortest notice in changing, even to the extent of leaving him out entirely. He is timber to use or not, according to circumstances. Gen. Grant would be gind, and so forth, to see him appointed, and Arthur is quite willing to act on such a suggestion when he can. Between the General and the President there exists that kind of understanding which will render embarrassement improtable.

Mr. MacVeagh is understood to have got his blood up—that is, the more he is urged to stay to prosecute the Star cases the more determined is he the other way. He has a fancy for dominating, and this trait got him into a jangle the first three weeks of the Garfield Administration. He readily dominated Garfield, but not Blaine, although it is true that by the influence he gained with the President he was able to defeat some of the Secretury's intentions. At present he is in the attitude of resisting the wishes of the President. Whether it is because he perceives the bottom is going to drop out of the Star cases that he refuses to have anything further to do with them, or beacuse of his native stubbornness. Colinions differ.

Mr. MacVeagh is lieble not to succeed in his effort to get away, for it he cannot be induced to continue the prosecution as Attorney-General, the President will hold him by tendering him a fee to act as associant counsel. He simply will not be permitted, if there is any way to head him, to run away from a work which he was instrumental in inaugurating. Should Mr. MacVeagh refuse such an offer, the President will feel eartain of being acquitted of all blame should there be any failure consequent on MacVeagh's action. It is understood that Solie-itor-General Fallips will perform the duties of Attorney-General, as he is permitted to do under circumstances like the present. The Attorney-General will not be appointed before the tegular session, when the Cabinet will be combisted.

Mr. James, though intending to go and have

Mr. James, though intending to go and have nothing more to do with the Star cases, has finally been induced to stay, and take his share of the result. This decision, notwithstanding his reluctance, does him credit.

It is given out that President Arthur will visit New York next week. Of course the nearness to the election gives rise to surmises whether or not the visit, in part at least, does not relate to it. Certain Half Breed people who have been hereabouts pretend that Arthur will make an effort to produce harmony and earnest efforts by Republicans all over the State for the whole ticket. If a considerable number of Republicans for reasons of their own have concluded to stay at home, he could not if he would change them. The marching is in the hands of the Half Breeds, and it would be indeficate for him to interfere with their arrangements for getting the voters out. the voters out.

Plunger. From the London World

We have a new plunger from across the Atantic; I suppose a natural adjunct of the American in vasion. A Mr. Walton came over from New York in the so manfully stuck to his colors that up to the present time he is credited with having taken a very large sun of money out of the Ring. Well and good. No one grudge Mr. Walton his success. But he has imported an il pre sume: American custom, which I think open to objection especially on the part of owners of horses, and that is the

habit of "tipping" jockeys. Mr. Walton is extremely liberal and kind-hearted. If he wins, say, two or three thousand pounds on a race, he will seek out the lockey who rode the winner, and re ward him with a very handsome, not to say extravagant, dow-er. On the occasion of Nellie's win in the Great Chailenge Stakes on Friday last, Mr. Walton landed £10,400, and gave little Barrett, who rode her, the odd £400. I do not know what Mr. Leopoid de Rothschild thought of the matter, but I should not have liked my servant to have been "tipped" in that manner for simply doing his duty. Besides, it puts the jockey in a very false position. What can he refuse to so kind a benefaemployer is, I fear, not withheld from the benevolen:

Moving an Immense Building.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal At a recent meeting of the Engineers' Club o me was forced to its new position with 30 serows, 2 methes dissipated by hand against imbers arranged to uniformly distribute the pressure against the building. Much care and ingening were displayed in the details of the arrangements. Two menths and twente days were occupied in preparation. The moving used was begun on Aug. 21 and flushed on Aug. 25, but the actual time of moving was but 13 hours and 50 minutes. The greatest speed was 2 inches in 4 minutes. The holed invoved about 2, in hat each quarter minute of the screws. The whole distance moved was 13 sect 10 inches. For the work, 4.51 days, above was required. The whole sost was about \$50.00.

An Interesting Church.

Notice is sent to us from Brooklyn by the Rev. Dr. Henry Kimbali that the Church of Humanity of Brooklyn propose to begin their second year of work immediately after election. They propose to lease a house on the Hill and convert it into a church on a new plan. They propose

1. To give every tramp a good bath by way of baptism

into the church.

2 To dress him in a new and clean suit.

3 Give him a square meal.

4 Put him to work, and it he declines the offer and is able to work which him along.

5. Frivitle a lecture room, reading room, library, and all the diessihes of somety.

6. If he drinks too much, colonize him in the country, twenty die miles from a grog shop. This church has no salaried officer. No one ever gets a Modiar for working for humanity. It puts every momber at work heiping each other. It is a minimal help church. Several thousand dollars were spent last year, and more will be needed this year.

Advice to Bachelors. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see in THE

Ses that there is a great deal of cellbacy, and learn that the complex evils which attend it are largely due to the want of houses, renting at from \$400 to \$500 a year, smi able for young married men of refined habits of life Now, such a rent, along with trom \$1,000 to \$1,500 for hymn expenses, makes \$2,000 or \$2,500 a year. Many a young man or pedied habits will have to submit for many a leng year to ce that yellow the will get so much a year. Feeling preferable more than anything clea are the cause of cellback and so every year we are more and more plagard with backelots and spinsters. I would examine a vivial and the cellback and spinsters. I would be accessed to exhibit a submit of the period of the cellback and spinsters. I would not be a submit of the self-will be a submit of the period of the cellback of the following times of Thackerary. earnestly alvies young men who for founds reasons shout the biesed after of metricines to read and need take set the tollow includes of Thackeray. "If, on the other hand, your opinion is that people, not with an assured subsectione, but with a fair chance to obtain it, and with the similars of hope, health, and strong affection, may take the chance of ferture for better or more, and share its good or its evil together, the better or more, and share its good or its evil together, the better of worse, and share its good or its evil together, the better of worse, and share its good or its evil together, the better of worse, and share its good or its evil together, the better of worse, and share its good or its evil together, the better of a disspherity almost, and doubt of Providence, and a man who waits to make his chose I woman bands, with a pair of horses, is no better than a covarious with a pair of horses, is no better than a covarious attracts, while its better worthy of lave mor of fortune."

Saw York, Oct. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see by us Sea there is great danger of a water famine in New York. I will suggest a feasible and economical plan of Nork. I will suggest a feasible and economical plan of supplying the city with water for the next 50 or 100 years. It they will tap the Housatonic River at this piace, and convey the water in an even canal mutil they get over the roles, so that the water will flow into the head valley of the tributaries of the Croton River. It would then flow or to the troton without further most ing. There is always a large stream running here at the dress time. There is a splendid place here to hand a dam as high, as needed, and, by the long some low land, a farve body of water could be stored, but the daily flow would be sufferent without a for age.

What Conswall, to the, 126,

Another Source of Water Supply Suggested.

An Indigunnt Man on Husted.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Have you to protest to other mannet the cambelacy of Jimmy line and for State Treasurer? Have you to return for the source politicia is who

ave dared to nominate this man for the office that or rols the finals of New York State—this heartless mashe tried for two successors years to destroy one characteristics. trois the funds of New York cours to destroy the en-who tried for two encourses overs to destroy the en-trained associations of this sixte, at the community of a insurance companies?

It is hardly worth any one's while to take the risk of waiting for a cough, cold or any later trouble "to c ma it came," when a ware it, so sure and thorough as Dr. Javice is haperternal, is no camp procurate. "Jav.

SUNBEAMS.

-This morning Talmage will tell what he knows about newspapers. -A Westchester County clergyman

prayed: "O Lord, help us in our attempt to eliminate Thy word." He thought " eliminate " meant to explain. -" Ryerson's Band" announced as tolay's attraction at the Attorney Street Methodist Eris. epal Church is not a brass band, but on the contrary,

The Rev. Shelden Jackson, D. D., has returned from his third missionary tour of Alaska, having canced it for over 500 miles. He has established two new Presbyterian missions and given a wholesome stimulus to the missionaries at work in this very difficult field.

-The Rev. Joshua Kimber, Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, has been granted Processant spiropal near to a can enjoy a European tour, leave of absence, while he can enjoy a European tour, Overwork has overcome his physical condition. He trip is made enjoyable by the fact that \$1,000 has kindly seen placed in his pocket for the purpose. He will be way for about six months. -One of the odd subjects for preaching

announced for to-day is "Woman's Tongue." In a Breek lyn advertisement appears the startling notice. Bank-rupt sinners. Seats free. Take Greenwood cars." "Oya dry bones, hear the word of the Lord," will be used as a trumpet blast to awaken slumbering sinners on Fourth avenue, who are designated by the term "those bones." -The old Fifty-third Street Baptist Church is disbanded, and the 'People's Church takes its place, under the pastoral and educational charge of the Rev. Dr. Samson. The Fitty third street building

will be used not only for church purposes, but for the new schemes of popular education which Dr. Samson has in hand. The Doctor resigns the pastorate of a Bapust church in Harlem in order to enter on this work.

—Among the indications of brotherly love and the spirit of Christian gentleness among the brethren prosecuting the Rev Dr. Thomas of Chicago were such expressions as "How is that for heli?" and "Toe dog is dead." The Rev. Dr. Hatfield in his speech accused Dr. Thomas of riding a hobby, and said that " if he kept on he would find that poor hobby wind broken. spayined, and ringboned, until it would not be fit for the

does to bark at or carrien crows to feed on." A ter the

elivery of these precious sentiments the air was alive with hisses, which is not surprising. -Bishop Harris of the Methodist Church will sail for South America on the 10th of November. After looking into the condition of such Methodist missions as he can there visit, he will go to Africa and ere side at the meeting of the Liberia Conterence. After this he will make an official tour among the Methodists of Sweden and other European countries. The Hishoney poots to be absent about a year. A few weeks ago he gave up housekeeping and stored his household turniura in Morrell's "freproof" establishment for safety during his absence. The whole lot was consumed in the fames, together with a collection of rare and costly curronities which the Bishop had gathered in his extensive trave

luring the past thirty or forty years. -The immersion of a Chinaman is to be an attractive teature of the services this evening in Trimity Bantist Church, in Fifty-fifth street, near Third avenue This church has enjoyed largely increased propenty since the Rev. Dr. Simmons became its pastor. It was encumbered with a debt of \$33,000, most of which is paid, and the rest so well provided for that it is to be paid by the close of this year. It has 317 members, more than 200 of whom have joined the church under Dr. Simmons. The Sunday school maintains a constant stimulus to usefulness and growth by holding institute neetings on Monday evenings during the fall and winter. The schedule of lectures and subjects is prepared at the opening of the season, and eminent speakers fill the at ntments throughout the term.

The business improvements in Twentythird street have so greatly encroached on the religious interests in the neighborhood that Caivary Haptist Church must go up town. Lots have been boughtin Fifty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh ave nues, at a cost of \$150,000. The building to be erected on completeness, and in its wealth of modern facilities for worship, preaching, music, and the administration of the rite of baptism, all that an aristocratic Baptist church ought to be. This church is composed of some of the wealthiest Baptists in the city. Its contributions to benevolent objects during 1880 amounted to \$65,000. Such a church ought to have as magnificent a house of

worship as its members choose to pay for. -The Manhattan Temperance Association is doing a good work in securing speakers of ability to deliver thoughtful and attractive addresses to thinking people in Masonic Hall on Sunday afternoons. The met-ings are remarkable for the absence of the cheap fusing and noisy harangues which are too frequently displayed as the staple of temperance oratory. On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Carroll, who has recently accepted the position of State lecturer for the New York Temperance Associason, delivered a powerful and eloquent address to a large audience. To-day the Rev. Dr. Bevan, pastor of the Brick Church in Fifth avenue, will be the speaker Dr. Bevan has had a rich experience among the temperance reformers of Great Britain. The schedule for the winter embraces the names of some of the most able speakers in the country for these afternoon services. To

these attractions is added that of good music. -The Patagonians now have a version of part of the New Testament in the Yahgan, which is their native language. The Rev. Theodore Bridges, who has for a quarter of a century been laboring among these half savage people, has floished his translation of is now well on with his translation of the Acts of the Apostles. There being no publishing houses in Patagonia, the British and Foreign Bible Society has printed and published this translation. Mr. Bridges has labora under great disadvantages in his literary work. He had no written language to serve him as a basis. He caught sounds and spelled out sentences as best he could from hearing the natives tain, and, by patient and dingent is bor, succeeded in compiling a dictionary of about 2010 words. The Patagonian heathen are a rough let, and it Mr. Bridges in their behalf. They are as little given to literary culture as any people on the face of the earth.

-The Rev. Mr. Bouey, who has for two years abored in Liberia as a Baptist missionary, has returned to this country, and will spend a year or more in all pressing upon the Baptists of the United States the claims of the African work on their pockets. His greatest hop of success in missionary operations has in the fact that the Liberian Legislature has set apart a thousand sens I land, which is supposed to be suitable for coffee farms At present this land is in jungle, but the hope is that ! . untives can be induced to clear it, and that when cleared, they will raise coffee on it. It is thought that if there natives can be reclaimed from their naturally uncest and indolent habits to a sufficient extent to make them good laborers, there will be some show for them as pos ble Christians. As things are now, Mr. Housy says it is next to impossible to convert the adult natives. The only chance of success is with the children; but an adverse to Christianity are the influences under which these w norant young persons are brought up, that there are ve few features of encouragement in the work of trying to -Now that punched and otherwise muli-

lated coins are refused by almost all shopkeepers and business people, and even by the street car conducto it is asked. Who takes them and what becomes of them This seems a puzzle until inquiry is made of the gentle men who handle the church collections. They trie that a great deal of punched silver is received, and that much of it is in quarter dellars and halves. It is desped into the boxes or placed on the plates in a most most? tations manner. An experienced collector can collects tell by the peculiarly mean look, which rests on a man s face his intention to contribute a piece of multiple money. On looking at the coin which sine from istweet the man's thumb and flurer into the collection in finis his anticipations correct. So much of this inclines is done in coins which people could not otherwise in of that in some quarters the churches are tearing a le captible and solid advantage from it. This being its severely. When they have a large quantity of this rat are churches whose officials would like, if they darkly to pay the pastor's satary in this kind of circ nature not diam. Thus far, however, no actual instance of soft payment has been reported. Most pastors would result the injustice. A man who had intended to continue a dime, but who gives a punched half d list, is more of a benefactor to the church than if he had given according to his original intention. And yet there seems something meaningiving punched money which cannot concrete be get rid of.

-Profitable as the present course of Sufday school lessons may be to those who with head minds and close study enter into the details of and firsts ment ceremonics, it cannot be desired that the states school children are auxiliarily lanking forward to the time when something more interesting shall succeed to lessons about Jewish ritual. To day's less neclisens the course by the narration of the trouble into when Nals' and Abshu fell when they offered strate for Es story is recorded in Leviticus x , 1-11. Direction tal been given with great exactness not only as to the set ing and furnishing of the Tabernacie but as to the set vices. Agron had been consecrated thigh Prical & four sins had been set apart to the Tallerna is to Nadab and Abiliu were the eldest. The process and the "strange fire." or of their an in off tool clearly given. Suffice it to know that there is irreverence or carciorances, or probably to to introduce what they thought would be ninth were an intimation that possibly Not may have been drunk. The imposty of old with a sanctity of the Bady Place was described trath was visit d by them power on the the people were profoundly outresed. I ritual and the stern commands of these ware but I reshadowing of the Court arger liberty of the present that creatsuch exact community of to column All men are free to worship that as they please meet ing to the distance of their conscience